

IN THE SPECIFICATION

1. Delete the sequence listing filed on October 22, 2007.
2. Delete the second paragraph on page 1 and replace it with:

This application incorporates by reference the contents of a 319 kb text file created on January 15, 2010 and named "SN10568422_sequencelisting.txt," which is ~~each of two duplicate CD-ROMs. Each CD-ROM contains an identical 320 KB ASCII file labeled "PP20665.0003 sequence listing.txt" and containing~~ the sequence listing for this application. ~~The CD-ROMs were created on February 9, 2006.~~

3. Delete the paragraph on page 48, line 16 and replace it with:

GBS 67 contains an amino acid motif indicative of a cell wall anchor (an LPXTG motif) (SEQ ID NO:93):

4. Delete the paragraph on page 50, line 22 to page 51, line 2 and replace it with:

For each n instances of $\{-X-L-\}$, linker amino acid sequence -L- may be present or absent. For instance, when $n=2$ the hybrid may be $\text{NH}_2\text{X}_1\text{-L}_1\text{-X}_2\text{-L}_2\text{-COOH}$, $\text{NH}_2\text{-X}_1\text{-X}_2\text{-COOH}$, $\text{NH}_2\text{-X}_1\text{-L}_1\text{-X}_2\text{-COOH}$, $\text{NH}_2\text{-X}_1\text{-X}_2\text{-L}_2\text{-COOH}$, *etc.* Linker amino acid sequence(s) -L- will typically be short (*e.g.* 20 or fewer amino acids *i.e.* 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1). Examples comprise short peptide sequences which facilitate cloning, poly-glycine linkers (*i.e.* comprising Gly_n where $n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$ or more), and histidine tags (*i.e.* His_n where $n = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$ or more). Other suitable linker amino acid sequences will be apparent to those skilled in the art. A useful linker is GSGGGG (SEQ ID NO:92), with the Gly-Ser dipeptide being formed from a *Bam*HI restriction site, thus aiding cloning and manipulation, and the $(\text{Gly})_4$ tetrapeptide being a typical poly-glycine linker.

5. Delete the paragraphs on page 57, line 21 to page 58, line 15 and replace them with:

Oil-emulsion compositions suitable for use as adjuvants in the invention include squalene-water emulsions, such as MF59[®] ~~MF59~~ (5% Squalene, 0.5% TWEEN[®] 80 ~~Tween 80~~,

and 0.5% SPAN[®] 85 ~~Span 85~~, formulated into submicron particles using a microfluidizer). See WO90/14837. See also, Frey et al., “Comparison of the safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity of a MF59[®] ~~MF59~~-adjuvanted influenza vaccine and a non-adjuvanted influenza vaccine in non-elderly adults”, *Vaccine* (2003) 21:4234-4237.

Particularly preferred adjuvants for use in the compositions are submicron oil-in water emulsions. Preferred submicron oil-in-water emulsions for use herein are squalene/water emulsions optionally containing varying amounts of MFP-PE, such as a submicron oil-in-water emulsion containing 4-5% w/v squalene, 0.25-1.0% w/v TWEEN[®] 80 ~~Tween 80~~TM (polyoxyethylenesorbitan monooleate), and/or 0.25-1.0% SPAN[®] 85 ~~Span 85~~TM (sorbitan trioleate), and, optionally, N-acetylmuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutaminyl-L-alanine-2-(1'-2'-dipalmitoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-hydroxyphosphoryloxy)-ethylamine (MTP-PE), for example, the submicron oil-in-water emulsion known as “MF59[®] ~~MF59~~” (International Publication No. WO 90/14837; U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,299,884 and 6,451,325, incorporated herein by reference in their entireties; and Ott et al., “MF59 — Design and Evaluation of a Safe and Potent Adjuvant for Human Vaccines” in *Vaccine Design: The Subunit and Adjuvant Approach* (Powell, M. F. and Newman, M. J. eds.) Plenum Press, New York, 1995, pp. 277-296). MF59[®] ~~MF59~~ contains 4-5% w/v Squalene (e.g., 4.3%), 0.25-0.5% w/v TWEEN[®] 80 ~~Tween 80~~TM, and 0.5% w/v SPAN[®] 85 ~~Span 85~~TM and optionally contains various amounts of MTP-PE, formulated into submicron particles using a microfluidizer such as Model 110Y microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Newton, Mass.). For example, MRP-PE may be present in an amount of about 0-500 µg/dose, more preferably 0-250 µg/dose and most preferably, 0-100 µg/dose. As used herein, the term “MF59-0” refers to the above submicron oil-in-water emulsion lacking MTP-PE, while the term MF59-MTP denotes a formulation that contains MTP-PE. For instance, “MF59[®] ~~MF59~~-100” contains 100 µg MTP-PE per dose, and so on. MF69, another submicron oil-in-water emulsion for use herein, contains 4.3% w/v squalene, 0.25% w/v TWEEN[®] 80 ~~Tween 80~~TM, and 0.75% w/v SPAN[®] 85 ~~Span 85~~TM and optionally MRP-PE. Yet another submicron oil-in-water emulsion is MF75, also known as SAF, containing 10% squalene, 0.4% TWEEN[®] 80 ~~Tween 80~~TM, 5% PLURONIC[®] ~~pluronic~~-blocked polymer L121, and thr-MDP, also microfluidized into a submicron emulsion. MF75-MTP denotes an MF75 formulation that includes MTP, such as from 100-400 µg MTP-PE per dose.

6. Delete the paragraphs on page 62, lines 11-15 and replace them with:

(6) SAF, containing 10% Squalane, 0.4% TWEEN[®] 80 ~~Tween 80~~, 5% PLURONIC[®] ~~pluronic~~ - block polymer L121, and thr-MDP, either microfluidized into a submicron emulsion or vortexed to generate a larger particle size emulsion.

(7) RIBI[™] ~~Ribi[™]~~ adjuvant system (RAS), (Ribi Immunochem) containing 2% Squalene, 0.2% TWEEN[®] 80 ~~Tween 80~~, and one or more bacterial cell wall components from the group consisting of monophosphorylipid A (MPL), trehalose dimycolate (TDM), and cell wall skeleton (CWS), preferably MPL+CWS (DETOX[™] ~~Detox[™]~~); and

7. Delete the paragraph on page 62, lines 32-33 and replace it with:

Examples of imidazoquinolone compounds suitable for use adjuvants in the invention include ~~Imiquimod~~ Imiquimod and its homologues, described further in Ref. 37 and 38.